

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

---

---

VOL. 50

SEPTEMBER 27, 1935

NO. 39

---

---

## CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup>

August 11–September 7, 1935

*Poliomyelitis*.—The number of cases of poliomyelitis rose from 1,433 for the preceding 4 weeks to 3,625 for the 4 weeks ended September 7. The current incidence was almost three times that for the corresponding period in 1934, when an epidemic was in progress in California and the West; it was two and six-tenths times the incidence in 1933, but has not yet reached the proportions (4,986 cases) of the 1931 epidemic, which was largely in the eastern part of the United States.

An examination of the various geographic areas shows that the epidemic has been mostly confined to regions along the Atlantic coast, each State in the North Atlantic group reporting an unusually large number of cases. In the South Atlantic region, where the epidemic started, North Carolina and Virginia were the States most affected. During the current period the disease appeared in rather large numbers in Michigan (311 cases) in the East North Central region and in Kentucky (141 cases) in the East South Central area. Later reports (week ended September 14) indicate a decline in practically all of the affected areas; decreases in the prevalence of the disease normally occur at this season of the year.

Table 1 shows for each State the number of cases reported for 20 weeks since the increased incidence began, with comparative figures for the corresponding periods of 3 preceding years; it also includes weekly data for 1935.

<sup>1</sup> From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service. The numbers of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 48; poliomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 48; measles, 47; diphtheria, 48; scarlet fever, 48; influenza, 44 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports. These summaries include only the 8 important communicable diseases for which the Public Health Service receives regular weekly reports from the State health officers.

TABLE 1.—Poliomyelitis cases reported in each State during recent weeks <sup>1</sup> of 1935

State	20 weeks ended—				Cases reported in 1935 for week ended—							
	Sept. 17 1932	Sept. 16 1933	Sept. 15 1934	Sept. 14 1935	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Aug. 31	Sept. 7	Sept. 14	
All States <sup>2</sup> .....	1,995	2,785	4,942	6,869	418	488	723	807	1,088	1,007	849	
<b>New England:</b>												
Maine.....	14	19	8	64	2	1	6	8	16	17	12	
New Hampshire.....	1	2	6	37	0	5	9	4	6	3	4	
Vermont.....	1	7	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	
Massachusetts.....	30	291	49	861	47	74	116	112	166	169	143	
Rhode Island.....	8	12	1	196	7	8	12	39	58	31	36	
Connecticut.....	20	40	12	243	10	22	43	40	39	38	38	
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b>												
New York.....	187	969	138	2,076	104	158	244	291	460	414	285	
New Jersey.....	203	140	48	246	7	13	19	26	35	72	54	
Pennsylvania.....	743	227	71	104	2	8	12	11	13	9	38	
<b>East North Central:</b>												
Ohio.....	47	172	128	52	1	1	9	2	14	2	10	
Indiana.....	5	21	31	19	0	1	3	2	2	3	3	
Illinois.....	93	123	119	124	10	13	13	9	19	22	18	
Michigan.....	61	45	104	416	10	14	40	87	108	76	65	
Wisconsin.....	26	14	40	40	0	1	1	10	4	4	8	
<b>West North Central:</b>												
Minnesota.....	68	162	43	33	1	0	4	3	5	5	8	
Iowa.....	22	18	17	28	0	0	8	1	4	5	4	
Missouri.....	5	23	15	19	2	1	2	1	0	3	4	
North Dakota.....	21	46	4	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	
South Dakota.....	7	13	23	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Nebraska.....	14	8	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Kansas.....	19	30	43	10	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	
<b>South Atlantic:</b>												
Delaware.....	7	13	2	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Maryland.....	20	16	17	55	10	6	5	6	5	11	7	
District of Columbia.....	15	2	5	51	7	4	4	7	5	5	9	
Virginia.....	24	17	44	631	100	68	73	39	31	16	21	
West Virginia.....	27	52	47	30	0	6	3	4	3	3	8	
North Carolina.....	23	10	25	579	40	26	17	11	9	11	14	
South Carolina.....	27	5	4	25	1	4	0	3	1	1	0	
Georgia.....	5	1	11	13	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	
Florida.....	0	4	9	11	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	
<b>East South Central:</b>												
Kentucky.....	13	20	67	209	18	15	27	36	36	42	18	
Tennessee.....	20	81	30	60	10	1	3	6	1	3	4	
Alabama.....	13	10	32	39	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	
Mississippi.....	9	5	14	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
<b>West South Central:</b>												
Arkansas.....	9	6	6	14	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	
Louisiana.....	15	13	9	65	2	5	4	6	1	2	1	
Oklahoma.....	14	6	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Texas.....	43	26	71	37	3	1	1	4	9	3	1	
<b>Mountain:<sup>3</sup></b>												
Montana.....	1	3	234	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Idaho.....	0	1	94	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming.....	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colorado.....	2	4	11	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	
New Mexico.....	3	2	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona.....	2	3	80	10	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	
Utah.....	1	4	7	5	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	
<b>Pacific:</b>												
Washington.....	25	28	414	12	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	
Oregon.....	7	13	33	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	
California.....	72	54	2,746	397	19	20	34	24	24	24	19	

<sup>1</sup> See Public Health Reports for Aug. 30, 1935, p. 1166, and Aug. 2, p. 986, for preceding weekly data.  
<sup>2</sup> Nevada excluded; no data.

*Meningococcus meningitis*.—The incidence of meningococcus meningitis decreased further during the 4 weeks ended September 9, but the number of cases (268) was still more than double that reported for the corresponding period in 1934 and 1933 and was the highest figure for this period since 1930. Practically all sections of the country have felt the effect of the epidemilike wave of this disease which has

been in progress since the beginning of the current year. While in most areas the peak of last winter was reached during the months of April or May, the decline has been rather slow and the number of cases in each area is well above that for the corresponding period in recent years.

Table 2 gives in 4-week periods for each geographic area the number of cases of meningococcus meningitis reported since the beginning of the current year, with comparative data for the years 1934 and 1933.

TABLE 2.—*Meningococcus meningitis* cases reported in each geographic area during 1935, 1934, and 1933

Geographic area and year	Year to date	4-week period ended—								
		Jan. 26	Feb. 23	Mar. 23	Apr. 20	May 18	June 15	July 13	Aug. 10	Sept. 7
<b>All States: <sup>1</sup></b>										
1935.....	4,362	307	525	646	659	705	568	392	292	268
1934.....	1,702	210	227	225	249	220	178	134	130	129
1933.....	2,255	362	307	393	340	230	202	145	147	129
<b>New England and Middle Atlantic:</b>										
1935.....	885	42	52	111	127	155	136	109	87	66
1934.....	352	38	40	42	36	41	42	26	39	28
1933.....	461	58	58	63	72	39	44	34	48	45
<b>East North Central:</b>										
1935.....	1,076	79	120	149	189	195	128	92	67	57
1934.....	489	60	58	58	83	59	54	42	36	39
1933.....	730	115	86	137	115	89	79	51	30	23
<b>West North Central:</b>										
1935.....	507	33	81	90	75	83	62	27	30	26
1934.....	217	16	31	26	35	34	28	12	14	21
1933.....	295	53	39	63	40	34	25	13	16	12
<b>South Atlantic:</b>										
1935.....	838	54	93	121	108	150	121	77	48	66
1934.....	191	25	24	29	41	21	13	16	10	12
1933.....	219	41	43	26	30	17	16	15	16	15
<b>East and West South Central:</b>										
1935.....	647	67	124	114	101	68	63	49	32	29
1934.....	312	48	47	51	35	51	28	15	19	18
1933.....	355	68	56	60	56	35	21	20	25	14
<b>Mountain and Pacific: <sup>1</sup></b>										
1935.....	409	32	55	61	59	54	58	38	28	24
1934.....	161	23	27	19	19	14	13	23	12	11
1933.....	195	27	25	44	27	16	17	12	12	15

<sup>1</sup> Nevada excluded; no data.

*Scarlet fever.*—The prevalence of this disease, which has been unusually high in all sections of the country, except the South Central, approached more closely the level of 1934 than at any time since the beginning of the year. An average increase over the corresponding period last year of approximately 25 percent was maintained during each consecutive 4-week period of the year, including the 4 weeks ended July 13. During the following 4-week period (ended Aug. 10) the increase dropped to about 10 percent, and for the period ended September 7 the number of cases totaled 3,990, as against 3,922 last year. States in the West North Central and Mountain regions continued to report a rather high incidence, but other regions closely approximated last year's figures for this period.

*Measles.*—Measles continued to decline during the current 4-week period. The number of cases (2,909) fell below that for the corresponding period last year (3,135) but remained well above the average for this season. Each geographic section reported a very significant decrease from the preceding 4-week period, but in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and Western regions, where the disease has been unusually prevalent, the incidence continued above the expectancy. In the West North Central area, where the incidence has also been high, the disease declined rapidly and the number of cases reported dropped to a figure (119) considerably below the numbers for recent years. The South Atlantic and South Central sections have not contributed to the current high incidence of measles, but those regions were the most affected by last year's outbreak. Since the beginning of the year the numbers of cases reported from those areas have been only about 30 percent of last year's figures.

*Smallpox.*—The number of cases of smallpox dropped from 209 for the preceding 4-week period to 117 for the 4 weeks ended September 7. For the corresponding period in the 2 preceding years the numbers of cases were 70 and 83, respectively. The excess over last year was due to a high incidence in certain States rather than to a general increase throughout the country. Of the total number of cases, Washington State reported 26, Texas 21, Nebraska, 11, California, 9, Michigan, 7; the remaining cases were widely distributed among the other States. The States mentioned were mostly responsible for excesses over last year's figures in the geographic area in which they are located, while several States in the South Atlantic region contributed to a total of 10 cases reported from that section as against none last year.

*Diphtheria.*—The current incidence of diphtheria has been following very closely the low level of 1934. For the 4 weeks ended September 7, 2,056 cases were reported, as compared with 1,975, 2,692, and 2,957 for the corresponding period in the years 1934, 1933, and 1932, respectively. The South Central and Mountain and Pacific regions reported slight excesses over last year's figures, the South approximately the same incidence, while the North Atlantic and North Central regions reported fewer cases than last year.

*Influenza.*—The influenza situation was very favorable in all sections of the country. Increases were reported from the North and South Central regions, but they appeared to represent only the usual seasonal rise of the disease which commonly occurs at this time of the year. States along the Atlantic coast and those in the Mountain and Pacific sections reported very few cases. For the current 4-week period 1,257 cases were reported, the lowest incidence for the entire reporting area during this period in recent years.

*Typhoid fever.*—The incidence of typhoid fever continued below the level of recent years. For the current 4-week period the cases totaled

2,955, which represented about a 10 percent decrease from the total for the corresponding period in each of the 2 preceding years. The North Central regions reported about a 30 percent decrease from last year's figures, the Mountain and Pacific a 10 percent decline, and the Atlantic coast regions and South Central States approximately the same incidence as last year during this period.

*Mortality, all causes.*—The mortality from all causes in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, for the 4 weeks ended September 7 was 9.6 per 1,000 inhabitants (annual basis). The rate for the corresponding period in each of the 3 preceding years was 9.7 9.3, and 9.4, regressively.

---

## THE BLACKTONGUE-PREVENTIVE VALUE OF 7 FOODSTUFFS

By W. H. SEBRELL, *Passed Assistant Surgeon*, G. A. WHEELER, *Surgeon*, and D. J. HUNT, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service*

The experiments herein reported are a continuation of the studies undertaken by the Public Health Service to determine the relative pellagra-preventive value of the individual foods commonly used in American diets. These experiments have been carried out on the dog, since canine blacktongue and human pellagra may be regarded as analogous conditions (1, 2). Studies of the pellagra-preventive potency of 38 foodstuffs have been reported (1, 3, 4). The present report covers 7 additional items; namely, chicken, rabbit, pork shoulder, evaporated peaches, cottonseed meal, beets, and prunes.

The general method of conducting these experiments has been described in previous publications of this series (2, 5). As in the studies previously reported, the basic diet used has been our blacktongue-producing diet no. 123 (table 1), which, except for a deficiency of the pellagra-preventive factor, is believed to be in physiological balance. When used alone, this diet leads to the production of blacktongue in any number of dogs within about 60 days. If the incorporation of a suitable quantity of a given foodstuff in this diet is followed by a significant prolongation of the time of onset of blacktongue, it is concluded that the supplement contains the blacktongue-(pellagra-)preventive factor. Whether this factor is identical with the factor in the vitamin B complex which causes growth of rats, now called vitamin G, is open to question. We have in the past used the terms synonymously on the basis that any new factor should be given a new designation, and the term "vitamin G" used for the pellagra-preventive vitamin. Until the terminology is clarified, we shall continue to use the somewhat unwieldy term "pellagra-preventive vitamin" in referring to the factor which prevents blacktongue in dogs and pellagra in man.

TABLE 1.—Composition of basic blacktongue-producing diet No. 123<sup>1</sup>

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>
Corn meal <sup>2</sup> .....	400	33.6	18.8	298.0
Cowpeas ( <i>Vigna sinensis</i> ) <sup>3</sup> .....	50	10.7	.7	30.4
Casein (purified) <sup>4</sup> .....	60	52.0	-----	-----
Sucrose.....	32	-----	-----	32.0
Cottonseed oil.....	30	-----	30.0	-----
Cod-liver oil.....	15	-----	15.0	-----
Sodium chloride.....	10	-----	-----	-----
Calcium carbonate.....	3	-----	-----	-----
Total nutrients.....	-----	96.3	64.5	358.4
Nutrients per 1,000 calories.....	-----	40.1	26.9	149.3

<sup>1</sup> The corn meal, cowpeas (previously coarsely ground) and salt were stirred into water and cooked in a double boiler of enamelware for about 1½ hours. Then the other ingredients were well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie), and the finished mixture was served to the dog in suitable portions.

<sup>2</sup> Whole maize meal (white) sifted as for human consumption.

<sup>3</sup> The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.

<sup>4</sup> Commercial casein leached for a week in daily changes of acidulated water, after McCollum (7).

## CHICKEN

The chicken used was a commercial brand of canned chicken obtained in the open market. The flesh, liver, gizzard, heart, fat, and a small amount of the gelatin with which it was canned were finely ground and incorporated in the basic diet after the latter had been cooked. The composition of the diet is shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—Composition of chicken diet No. 402<sup>1</sup>

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>
Corn meal <sup>2</sup> .....	400	33.6	18.8	296.0
Cowpeas ( <i>Vigna sinensis</i> ) <sup>3</sup> .....	50	10.7	.7	30.4
Chicken, canned.....	325	53.0	38.0	-----
Sucrose.....	26	-----	-----	26.0
Cod-liver oil.....	10	-----	10.0	-----
Sodium chloride.....	6	-----	-----	-----
Calcium carbonate.....	3	-----	-----	-----
Total nutrients.....	-----	97.3	67.5	352.4
Nutrients per 1,000 calories.....	-----	40.5	28.1	146.8

<sup>1</sup> A commercial brand of canned chicken was used. The chicken was removed from the gelatin with which it was canned and most of the flesh removed from the bones. This, together with the liver, gizzard, and heart, skin, fat, and a small amount of the gelatin were ground fine. The corn meal, cowpeas (previously coarsely ground) and sodium chloride were cooked in tap water in a double boiler for 1½ hours. Then the chicken and other ingredients were well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.

<sup>2</sup> Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption.

<sup>3</sup> The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.

A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 4 test animals—dogs 207, 233, 236, and 253. All of the dogs completed 1 year on this diet in apparent good health.

Canned chicken, in the quantity used, may therefore be regarded as a dependable source of the pellagra-preventive factor.

## RABBIT

Discarded laboratory rabbits were killed by incision into the mediastinum and allowed to bleed; they were then skinned, the organs and excess fat were removed, and the carcass was cooked in a single boiler for about 2½ hours. The meat was then removed from the bones and passed through a food chopper. The pot liquor and rabbit meat were added to the basic diet, the composition of which is shown in table 3.

TABLE 3.—Composition of rabbit diet no. 413<sup>1</sup>

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbo- hydrate
	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams
Corn meal <sup>2</sup> .....	400	33.6	18.8	296.0
Cowpeas ( <i>Vigna sinensis</i> ) <sup>3</sup> .....	50	10.7	0.7	30.4
Rabbit meat.....	233	68.8	13.5	.....
Cane sugar.....	32	.....	.....	32.0
Cottonseed oil.....	23	.....	23.0	.....
Cod-liver oil.....	15	.....	15.0	.....
Sodium chloride.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Calcium carbonate.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total nutrients.....	.....	111.1	71.0	358.4
Nutrients per 1,000 calories.....	.....	46.2	29.5	149.3

<sup>1</sup> The rabbits were killed, dressed, and heads removed. The muscle meat was boiled for 1½ hours, then stripped from the bones and passed through a food chopper. The cornmeal, cowpeas (previously coarsely ground) and sodium chloride were cooked in a double boiler, in the water in which the rabbit meat was boiled, for 1½ hours. The cooked rabbit meat and other ingredients were then well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.

<sup>2</sup> Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption.

<sup>3</sup> The variety known as California black-eyed peas.

(NOTE: The above diet was changed to 413-A by reducing the rabbit meat to 184 grams per ration, and the cottonseed oil to 19 grams per ration.)

A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 5 test animals—dogs 194, 264, 265, 266, and 267. After feeding this diet for 22 days it was observed that the animals were not eating a sufficient quantity. The diet was therefore changed by reducing the rabbit meat to 184 grams per ration and the cottonseed oil to 19 grams. Following these changes the diet was eaten satisfactorily.

All of the dogs completed 1 year on this diet in apparently good condition. Rabbit meat, in the quantity used, may therefore be regarded as a dependable source of the pellagra-preventive factor.

## PORK SHOULDER

Small, smoked, pork shoulders bought in the open market were washed with hot tap-water and cooked in a single boiler for about 3 hours. The skin, bone, and fat were then removed and the lean meat was passed through a food chopper and incorporated in the basic diet, the composition of which is shown in table 4. A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 4 test animals—dogs 215, 257, 261, and 262.

TABLE 4.—Composition of pork shoulder diet no. 409<sup>1</sup>

Article of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbo- hydrate
	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>
Corn meal <sup>2</sup> .....	400	33.6	18.8	296.0
Cowpeas ( <i>Vigna sinensis</i> ) <sup>3</sup> .....	50	10.7	.7	30.4
Pork shoulder, lean.....	220	52.8	28.0	-----
Sucrose.....	26	-----	-----	26.0
Cod-liver oil.....	10	-----	10.0	-----
Sodium chloride.....	6	-----	-----	-----
Calcium carbonate.....	3	-----	-----	-----
Total nutrients.....	-----	97.1	57.5	352.4
Nutrients per 1,000 calories.....	-----	40.4	23.9	146.8

<sup>1</sup> Lean smoked pork shoulders were boiled for 2 to 3 hours, or until thoroughly done so that the muscle meat could be easily stripped from the bones. The fat and bones were discarded and the lean muscle meat was passed through a food chopper. The corn meal, cowpeas (previously coarsely ground), and sodium chloride were cooked in tap water in a double boiler for 1½ hours. The cooked shoulder and other ingredients were then well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.

<sup>2</sup> Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption.

<sup>3</sup> The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.

All of the dogs completed 1 year on this diet in apparent good health. Smoked pork shoulder, in the quantity used, may therefore be regarded as a dependable source of the pellagra-preventive factor.

#### EVAPORATED PEACHES

A commercial brand of evaporated peaches obtained in the open market was used. The peaches were soaked overnight, passed through a food chopper, and incorporated in the basic diet, the composition of which is given in table 5. A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 5 test animals—dogs 204, 210, 236, 240, and 268.

TABLE 5.—Composition of peach diet No. 418<sup>1</sup>

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbo- hydrate
	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>
Dried peaches.....	250	6.5	0.45	174.5
Cowpeas ( <i>Vigna sinensis</i> ) <sup>2</sup> .....	50	10.7	0.7	30.4
Corn meal <sup>3</sup> .....	195	16.3	9.5	144.3
Casein (purified) <sup>4</sup> .....	72	62.6	-----	-----
Sugar.....	6	-----	-----	6.0
Cottonseed oil.....	38	-----	38.0	-----
Cod-liver oil.....	15	-----	15.0	-----
Sodium chloride.....	10	-----	-----	-----
Calcium carbonate.....	3	-----	-----	-----
Total nutrients.....	-----	96.1	63.65	355.2
Nutrients per 1,000 calories.....	-----	40.0	26.5	148.0

<sup>1</sup> The corn meal, cowpeas (previously coarsely ground), peaches, and salt were stirred into water and cooked in a double boiler of enamelware for about 1½ hours. Then the other ingredients were well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie), and the finished mixture was served to the dog in suitable portions.

<sup>2</sup> The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.

<sup>3</sup> Whole maize meal (white) sifted as for human consumption.

<sup>4</sup> Commercial casein leached for a week in daily changes of acidulated water, after McCollum (7).

One of the test animals (dog 240) developed blacktongue in 121 days. Three died during the course of the experiment with symptoms suggesting the condition previously described by Sebrell as yellow liver (6). Two of these dogs (210 and 236) presented a reddening of the buccal mucosa at the time of death, which was suggestive of early blacktongue, but a definite diagnosis could not be made. The food consumption of dogs 268 and 236 during the last month of life was so low as to make impossible definite conclusions as to the effect of the diet. Dog 204 completed 1 year on the diet without showing any signs of illness, but in this case coprophagy was a complicating factor.

In view of these inconclusive results the experiment was repeated with 5 additional animals—dogs 219, 235, 258, 277, and 279. Four of these animals developed blacktongue in 343, 330, 330, and 329 days, respectively. The remaining animal (dog 258) died 146 days from the beginning of the experiment and presented at autopsy the characteristic lesions of yellow liver. This animal did not show any signs of acute blacktongue at any time.

Evaporated peaches therefore contain enough of the pellagra-preventive vitamin to delay considerably the onset of blacktongue, and in the quantity used must be regarded as a fair source of the vitamin.

#### COTTONSEED MEAL

While cottonseed meal is not generally used as a human foodstuff, the possibility of its being of value in the treatment and prevention of pellagra was suggested by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the Department of Agriculture. An experiment was therefore conducted in order to determine its possible value for this purpose.

A supply of a high-grade cottonseed meal was obtained through the courtesy of the Department of Agriculture. The meal was passed through a 40-mesh sieve, in order to remove fiber and hull, and autoclaved for 2½ hours at 15 pounds pressure to assure further its non-toxicity. It was then incorporated in the basic diet, the composition of which is shown in table 6. Our experience with autoclaved yeast indicates that autoclaving does not destroy the pellagra-preventive factor (5). A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 5 test animals—dogs 110, 190, 195, 223, and 226.

Four of the test animals (dogs 110, 190, 195, and 226) presented signs of an attack of blacktongue in 142, 77, 137, and 86 days, respectively. The remaining animal was removed from the experiment at the end of 175 days. Therefore, cottonseed meal prepared in the manner indicated and in the quantity used in this experiment failed to prevent the onset of blacktongue.

TABLE 6.—*Composition of cottonseed meal diet no. 365*<sup>1</sup>

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>
Corn meal <sup>2</sup> .....	400	23.6	18.8	296.0
Cottonseed meal (autoclaved).....	150	70.8	9.6	50.9
Cod-liver oil.....	15	-----	15.0	-----
Cottonseed oil.....	20	-----	20.0	-----
Sucrose.....	6	-----	-----	6.0
Sodium chloride.....	10	-----	-----	-----
Calcium carbonate.....	3	-----	-----	-----
Total nutrients.....	-----	104.4	63.4	352.9
Nutrients per 1,000 calories.....	-----	43.5	26.4	147.0

<sup>1</sup> The corn meal, cottonseed meal (autoclaved), and sodium chloride were cooked in tap water in a double boiler for 1½ hours. The other ingredients were then well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.

<sup>2</sup> Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption

It was decided to repeat the experiment, using a larger amount of cottonseed meal. This was considered advisable in view of the continued advocacy of cottonseed meal for the treatment of pellagra in spite of lack of accurate data on its pellagra-preventive value. A fresh batch of especially selected cottonseed meal was secured through the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture. The meal was passed through a 40-mesh sieve in order to remove fiber and hull. It was not autoclaved and received no treatment other than that given in the course of its preparation at the mill. Two hundred grams of this cottonseed meal were incorporated in the basic diet, the composition of which is shown in table 7. A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 5 test animals—dogs 269, 270, 274, 275, and 276.

TABLE 7.—*Composition of cottonseed meal diet no. 422*<sup>1</sup>

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>
Corn meal <sup>2</sup> .....	200	16.8	9.4	148.0
Cornstarch.....	100	-----	-----	100.0
Cottonseed meal.....	200	87.8	11.0	74.0
Sucrose.....	35	-----	-----	35.0
Cottonseed oil.....	20	-----	20.0	-----
Cod-liver oil.....	15	-----	15.0	-----
Sodium chloride.....	10	-----	-----	-----
Calcium carbonate.....	3	-----	-----	-----
Total nutrients.....	-----	104.6	55.4	357.0
Nutrients per 1,000 calories.....	-----	43.5	23.0	148.7

<sup>1</sup> The corn meal, cornstarch, cottonseed meal, and sodium chloride were cooked in tap water in a double boiler for 1½ hours. The other ingredients were then well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.

<sup>2</sup> Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption.

Four of the 5 test animals presented signs of an attack of black-tongue in 92, 146, 146, and 176 days, respectively. The remaining animal (dog 276) died of an extraneous condition (bronchopneumonia) 181 days after the beginning of the experiment, without at any time showing signs of blacktongue. The results of this experiment confirm those of the previous cottonseed meal experiment.

The conclusion, therefore, seems justified that, although cottonseed meal contains a sufficient amount of the pellagra-preventive factor to delay slightly the onset of blacktongue, the quantity present is too small for the material to be of any practical value in the treatment and prevention of pellagra.

#### BEEETS

A commercial brand of canned beets obtained in the open market was used in this experiment. The entire contents of the can were passed through a food chopper and incorporated in the basic diet, the composition of which is given in table 8. A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 5 test animals—dogs 261, 278, 280, 281, and 285.

TABLE 8.—*Composition of beet diet no. 426*<sup>1</sup>

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbo- hydrate
		Grams	Grams	Grams
Corn meal <sup>2</sup> .....	360	30.2	16.9	266.4
Cowpeas ( <i>Vigna sinensis</i> ) <sup>3</sup> .....	50	10.7	.7	30.4
Casein <sup>4</sup> .....	60	52.0	.....	.....
Cottonseed oil.....	30	.....	30.0	.....
Cod-liver oil.....	15	.....	15.0	.....
Beets (canned) <sup>5</sup> .....	480	7.7	.5	46.6
Sodium chloride.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Calcium carbonate.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total nutrients.....	.....	100.6	63.1	343.4
Nutrients per 1,000 calories.....	.....	41.9	26.2	143.0

<sup>1</sup> The beets (coarsely ground), corn meal, cowpeas (coarsely ground), and sodium chloride were cooked in tap water in a double boiler for 1½ hours. The other ingredients were then well stirred in, and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.

<sup>2</sup> Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption.

<sup>3</sup> The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.

<sup>4</sup> Commercial casein leached for a week in daily changes of acidulated water, after McCollum (7).

<sup>5</sup> Entire contents of can used.

The 5 test animals developed blacktongue in 27, 27, 29, 32, and 41 days, respectively. It therefore appears that the beets, in the quantity used, had no appreciable pellagra-preventive value.

#### PRUNES

A commercial brand of dried prunes obtained in the open market was used. The prunes were soaked overnight, boiled 1 hour, seeded, and incorporated in the basic diet, the composition of which is shown

in table 9. A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 5 test animals—dogs 191, 219, 235, 240, and 259.

TABLE 9.—Composition of prune diet no. 410<sup>1</sup>

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbo- hydrate
	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>
Corn meal <sup>2</sup> .....	195.0	16.3	9.5	144.3
Cowpeas ( <i>Vigna sinensis</i> ) <sup>3</sup> .....	50.0	10.7	.7	30.4
Prunes, dried.....	250	5.3	-----	183.2
Casein (purified) <sup>4</sup> .....	72.0	62.6	-----	-----
Cottonseed oil.....	38.0	-----	38.0	-----
Cod-liver oil.....	15	-----	15.0	-----
Sodium chloride.....	10	-----	-----	-----
Calcium carbonate.....	3	-----	-----	-----
Total nutrients.....	-----	94.9	63.2	357.9
Nutrients per 1,000 calories.....	-----	39.5	26.3	149.1

<sup>1</sup> The prunes were soaked over night, boiled for 1 hour, seeded, and cooked with the corn meal, cowpeas (coarsely ground), and sodium chloride in tap water in a double boiler for 1½ hours. The other ingredients were then well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.

<sup>2</sup> Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption.

<sup>3</sup> The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.

<sup>4</sup> Commercial casein leached for a week in daily changes of acidulated water, after McCollum (7).

Four of the animals developed blacktongue in 44, 43, 48, and 28 days, respectively. Thus the prunes, in the quantity used, showed little or no protection against blacktongue and must therefore be regarded as containing little, if any, of the pellagra-preventive factor.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The pellagra-preventive value of seven additional foodstuffs has been determined by the prevention of experimental blacktongue in dogs. The results may be summarized as follows:

Rabbit meat, lean pork shoulder, and canned chicken are good sources of the pellagra-preventive vitamin.

Cottonseed meal is a relatively poor source and evaporated peaches are a fair source of the pellagra-preventive vitamin.

Prunes and canned beets contain little, or none, of the pellagra-preventive vitamin.

#### REFERENCES

- (1) Goldberger, Wheeler, Lillie, and Rogers: A study of the blacktongue-preventive action of 16 foodstuffs, with special reference to the identity of blacktongue of dogs and pellagra of man. *Pub. Health Rep.*, 43: 1385-1454 (1928).
- (2) Goldberger and Wheeler: Experimental blacktongue of dogs and its relation to pellagra. *Pub. Health Rep.*, 43: 172-217 (1928).
- (3) Wheeler and Sebrell: The blacktongue- (canine pellagra-) preventive value of 15 foodstuffs. *Natl. Inst. Health Bull.* no. 162, September 1933.
- (4) Sebrell: Table showing the pellagra-preventive value of various foods. *Pub. Health Rep.*, 49: 754-756 (1934).

- (5) Goldberger, Wheeler, Lillie, and Rogers: A further study of experimental blacktongue, with special reference to the blacktongue preventive in yeast. *Pub. Health Rep.*, **43**: 657-694 (1928).
- (6) Sebrell: "Yellow liver" of dogs (fatty infiltration) associated with deficient diets. *Natl. Inst. Health Bull.* no. 162, September 1933.
- (7) McCollum, Simmonds, Shipley, and Park: Studies on experimental rickets. *Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp.*, **33**: 398 (1922).

## COURT DECISION ON PUBLIC HEALTH

*Workmen's compensation law held not to bar action for damages because of contraction of silicosis.*—(New York Court of Appeals; *Barrencotto v. Cocker Saw Co., Inc.*, 194 N. E. 61; decided Dec. 31, 1934.) The plaintiff sought damages from the defendant because of the contraction of silicosis while employed in the latter's factory. It was alleged that the disease was due to the defendant's failure to exercise reasonable care and to perform its statutory duties in the operation of its factory.

Silicosis was not an "injury" or "personal injury" compensable under the workmen's compensation law, nor was it included among the occupational diseases named in such law as being compensable. The compensation law, among other things, provided that the liability of an employer, prescribed by the statute, for injury or death, should be exclusive and in place of any other liability whatsoever "on account of such injury or death."

The defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint was denied in two lower courts, and the matter for decision was stated by the court of appeals as follows:

\* \* \* The question now arises whether the right to compensation for disability or death resulting from accidental injury under the workmen's compensation law is the sole right which an employee now has against his employer for injury suffered in the course of employment and excludes and takes the place of all common law remedies, not only for compensable injuries but for injuries entirely outside the scope of the act.

The conclusion reached by the court was that the action could be brought. The following are brief excerpts from the opinion:

\* \* \* Here, as we have said, the action is brought for an industrial injury entirely outside the scope of the statute. The statute provides that the statutory liability for injury or death shall be exclusive and in place of any other liability "on account of such injury or death." By no construction, even though forced, can these words be found to mean that the right to compensation in case of certain injuries should be exclusive and in place of liability for other injuries. \* \* \*

\* \* \* There still is a field in which the statute fails to impose liability, on the part of an employer, to provide compensation for injury or death, regardless of fault; and in which an injured person may seek damages by action at law, where there has been fault. \* \* \*

## DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPT. 7, 1935

[From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

	Week ended Sept. 7, 1935	Correspond- ing week, 1934
<b>Data from 86 large cities of the United States:</b>		
Total deaths.....	6,739	7,230
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis.....	9.4	10.1
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	498	571
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births.....	46	53
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 36 weeks of year.....	11.6	11.5
<b>Data from industrial insurance companies:</b>		
Policies in force.....	67,556,789	67,330,690
Number of death claims.....	8,150	8,769
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	6.3	6.8
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 36 weeks of year, annual rate.....	9.9	10.1

# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

*No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring*

## UNITED STATES

### CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for weeks ended Sept. 14, 1935, and Sept. 15, 1934

*Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Sept. 14, 1935, and Sept. 15, 1934*

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934
<b>New England States:</b>								
Maine.....	3				15		0	0
New Hampshire.....							1	0
Vermont.....	2				3	2	0	0
Massachusetts.....	6	11			17	12	2	1
Rhode Island.....	2				2	2	1	0
Connecticut <sup>1</sup> .....	1		1	8	4	10	0	0
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>								
New York.....	22	15	13	13	65	44	18	2
New Jersey.....	7	11	7	11	10	15	6	0
Pennsylvania.....	23	26			32	66	8	1
<b>East North Central States:</b>								
Ohio.....	21	34	43	25	13	8	2	4
Indiana.....	24	23	18	19		2	3	0
Illinois.....	45	43	5	18	18	34	2	8
Michigan.....	9	11	1		10	13	3	2
Wisconsin.....	2	5	28	9	44	89	2	2
<b>West North Central States:</b>								
Minnesota.....	6	1	2	2	6	24	3	0
Iowa <sup>1</sup> .....	19	3			1	5	0	0
Missouri.....	37	33	45	27	33	5	1	2
North Dakota.....	3	2			7	3	2	0
South Dakota.....		2					0	0
Nebraska.....	11	3			1	1	0	0
Kansas.....	10	10	2		4	3	0	0
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>								
Delaware.....		1			2	2	0	0
Maryland <sup>3</sup> .....	14	6		30	2	5	1	0
District of Columbia.....	15	1				2	2	0
Virginia <sup>1</sup> .....	21	45			6	10	2	1
West Virginia.....	32	38	28	12	3	7	2	3
North Carolina <sup>1 4</sup> .....	41	84	3	1	2	42	0	1
South Carolina.....	13	16	112	74	1	1	0	0
Georgia <sup>4</sup> .....	36	25					1	0
Florida.....	3	10	1	1	1	2	0	0
<b>East South Central States:</b>								
Kentucky.....	29	46	7		1	21	0	5
Tennessee.....	39	34	17	2	2	14	7	1
Alabama <sup>4</sup> .....	34	55	31	25	2	17	0	2
Mississippi <sup>2</sup> .....	21	23					0	0
<b>West South Central States:</b>								
Arkansas.....	29	2	9	5			0	0
Louisiana.....	10	16	19	3	8	79	0	0
Oklahoma <sup>4</sup> .....	14	5	13	6	1		1	1
Texas <sup>4</sup> .....	41	16	16	25		10	1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

## Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Sept. 14, 1935, and Sept. 15, 1934—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934
<b>Mountain States:</b>								
Montana.....	1	2	1	3	3	20	1	0
Idaho.....			2				0	0
Wyoming.....					2	1	0	0
Colorado.....	7	5			4	4	0	0
New Mexico.....	11	4		1	1	9	0	1
Arizona.....		2	3	3	1	28	3	0
Utah.....					1	3	0	0
Nevada.....								
<b>Pacific States:</b>								
Washington.....	2				11	23	0	0
Oregon.....			7	16	34	2	0	0
California.....	31	20	9	19	60	38	5	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>First 37 weeks of year.....</b>	<b>20,474</b>	<b>22,688</b>	<b>105,458</b>	<b>50,980</b>	<b>697,775</b>	<b>670,967</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>1,732</b>

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934
<b>New England States:</b>								
Maine.....	12	0	7	13	0	0	4	9
New Hampshire.....	4	0		5	0	0	0	1
Vermont.....	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	143	3	55	52	0	0	3	4
Rhode Island.....	36	0	3	7	0	0	0	1
Connecticut <sup>1</sup> .....	38	2	22	11	0	0	6	3
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>								
New York.....	285	14	123	121	0	0	44	31
New Jersey.....	54	3	43	22	0	0	8	12
Pennsylvania.....	38	8	119	128	0	0	52	45
<b>East North Central States:</b>								
Ohio.....	10	17	94	170	1	0	41	51
Indiana.....	3	2	47	37	0	1	13	15
Illinois.....	18	9	200	168	0	0	19	48
Michigan.....	65	16	55	87	0	0	8	13
Wisconsin.....	8	9	58	75	2	17	3	12
<b>West North Central States:</b>								
Minnesota.....	8	8	45	23	0	0	7	6
Iowa <sup>1</sup> .....	4	1	29	30	9	2	5	40
Missouri.....	4	4	46	30	0	1	20	49
North Dakota.....	0	0	10	10	1	0	2	2
South Dakota.....	2	2	11	1	5	0	1	5
Nebraska.....	0	1	20	8	0	1	0	0
Kansas.....	1	3	37	32	0	0	10	11
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>								
Delaware.....	0	0		3	0	0	1	8
Maryland <sup>1</sup> .....	7	3	21	15	0	0	15	17
District of Columbia.....	9	0	5	11	0	0	1	2
Virginia <sup>1</sup> .....	21	4	28	61	0	0	31	25
West Virginia.....	8	6	42	40	0	0	23	28
North Carolina <sup>1,4</sup> .....	14	1	44	87	1	0	23	25
South Carolina.....	0	1	2	9	0	0	15	6
Georgia <sup>4</sup> .....	2	0	9	11	0	0	34	20
Florida.....	0	0	8	4	0	0	3	0
<b>East South Central States:</b>								
Kentucky.....	18	7	48	50	0	0	38	61
Tennessee.....	4	3	56	41	0	0	37	37
Alabama <sup>4</sup> .....	1	2	17	27	0	0	11	18
Mississippi <sup>2</sup> .....	0	1	12	20	0	0	9	10

See footnotes at end of table.

*Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Sept. 14, 1935, and Sept. 15, 1934—Continued*

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934
<b>West South Central States:</b>								
Arkansas.....	2	1	8	-----	0	0	11	1
Louisiana.....	1	1	3	6	0	0	17	9
Oklahoma <sup>1</sup> .....	0	2	9	7	0	0	20	14
Texas <sup>4</sup> .....	1	13	17	17	0	8	46	17
<b>Mountain States:</b>								
Montana.....	0	19	21	11	0	0	3	3
Idaho.....	0	6	1	-----	0	0	6	29
Wyoming.....	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	1
Colorado.....	0	0	13	12	0	2	0	5
New Mexico.....	0	2	3	6	0	0	23	7
Arizona.....	4	4	6	-----	0	0	3	3
Utah <sup>2</sup> .....	0	0	16	4	0	0	0	1
Nevada.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Pacific States:</b>								
Washington.....	0	61	17	14	5	3	6	2
Oregon.....	2	2	33	16	0	0	0	5
California.....	19	69	94	66	1	0	11	13
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>725</b>
First 37 weeks of year.....	7,274	5,292	184,983	152,757	5,423	3,831	12,104	14,392

<sup>1</sup> Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended Sept. 14, 1935, 6 cases, as follows: Connecticut, 1; Iowa, 1; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2.

<sup>2</sup> New York City only.

<sup>3</sup> Week ended earlier than Saturday.

<sup>4</sup> Typhus fever, week ended Sept. 14, 1935, 31 cases, as follows: North Carolina, 3; Georgia, 22; Alabama, 4; Texas, 2.

<sup>5</sup> Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

### SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following reports of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week.

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Malaria	Measles	Pella- gra	Polio- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
<i>May 1935</i>										
Colorado.....	1	40	-----	-----	2,134	-----	0	847	13	3
<i>June 1935</i>										
Colorado.....	-----	24	-----	-----	635	-----	0	365	11	2
Hawaii Territory.....	-----	4	2	-----	3	-----	0	1	0	8
<i>July 1935</i>										
Nevada.....	-----	-----	2	-----	51	-----	0	5	0	0
<i>August 1935</i>										
Arkansas.....	2	53	28	1,854	20	154	1	31	4	101
Connecticut.....	4	10	-----	1	83	-----	142	38	0	8
District of Colum- bia.....	16	49	1	-----	8	-----	22	19	0	115
Indiana.....	10	58	127	12	27	-----	8	99	0	69
Iowa.....	8	17	6	11	15	-----	13	68	10	24
Missouri.....	21	108	189	856	72	1	8	95	1	150
Nebraska.....	3	20	-----	-----	33	-----	1	20	10	1
New Jersey.....	9	27	17	5	132	-----	107	61	0	38
New Mexico.....	2	8	2	12	2	5	0	27	0	51
North Carolina.....	5	98	5	-----	17	84	81	85	1	124
Ohio.....	11	57	65	46	122	-----	27	252	0	143
Pennsylvania.....	12	122	-----	1	306	-----	44	334	0	78
Vermont.....	-----	2	-----	-----	53	-----	13	11	0	2

<sup>1</sup> Instead of 10 cases of undulant fever in the District of Columbia in July, Public Health Reports of Aug. 11, p. 1158, 10 cases of typhoid fever should have been published.

<i>May 1935</i>	
	Cases
Colorado:	
Chicken pox.....	292
Epidemic encephalitis.....	5
Mumps.....	197
Rocky Mountain spotted fever.....	3
Septic sore throat.....	5
Whooping cough.....	57
<i>June 1935</i>	
Colorado:	
Chicken pox.....	112
Impetigo contagiosa.....	4
Mumps.....	118
Rocky Mountain spotted fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	20
Hawaii Territory:	
Chicken pox.....	63
Leprosy.....	6
Mumps.....	19
Typhus fever.....	3
Undulant fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	76
<i>July 1935</i>	
Nevada:	
Tularaemia.....	2
Undulant fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	1
<i>August 1935</i>	
Anthrax:	
Connecticut.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	1
Chicken pox:	
Arkansas.....	33
Connecticut.....	30
District of Columbia.....	1
Indiana.....	6
Iowa.....	2
Missouri.....	29
Nebraska.....	3
New Jersey.....	52
New Mexico.....	6
North Carolina.....	10
Ohio.....	53
Pennsylvania.....	133
Vermont.....	19
Diarrhea and enteritis:	
Ohio (under 2 years).....	49
Dysentery:	
Connecticut (bacillary).....	21
Missouri.....	65
Nebraska (amoebic).....	3
New Jersey (amoebic).....	4
New Jersey (bacillary).....	8
New Jersey (unspecified).....	1
New Mexico (amoebic).....	6

<i>August 1935—Continued</i>	
	Cases
Dysentery—Continued.	
New Mexico (bacillary).....	9
New Mexico (unspecified).....	70
Ohio (amoebic).....	1
Ohio (bacillary).....	3
Pennsylvania (amoebic).....	1
Pennsylvania (bacillary).....	1
Epidemic encephalitis:	
Connecticut.....	3
Indiana.....	3
Iowa.....	1
Missouri.....	2
New Jersey.....	1
New Mexico.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	135
Food poisoning:	
New Mexico.....	1
Ohio.....	17
German measles:	
Connecticut.....	16
Iowa.....	1
New Jersey.....	38
New Mexico.....	3
North Carolina.....	6
Ohio.....	17
Pennsylvania.....	105
Impetigo contagiosa:	
Iowa.....	7
Lead poisoning:	
New Jersey.....	1
Ohio.....	9
Mumps:	
Arkansas.....	30
Connecticut.....	38
Indiana.....	10
Iowa.....	53
Missouri.....	97
Nebraska.....	32
New Jersey.....	134
New Mexico.....	20
Ohio.....	157
Pennsylvania.....	323
Vermont.....	20
Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
Missouri.....	1
New Jersey.....	1
North Carolina.....	1
Ohio.....	100
Pennsylvania.....	7
Paratyphoid fever:	
Connecticut.....	23
Iowa.....	1
New Jersey.....	1
North Carolina.....	1
Ohio.....	2
Puerperal septicemia:	
New Mexico.....	6

<i>August 1935—Continued</i>	
	Cases
Rabies in animals:	
Connecticut.....	1
Indiana.....	54
Missouri.....	2
New Jersey.....	13
Rabies in man:	
North Carolina.....	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever:	
North Carolina.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	1
Septic sore throat:	
Connecticut.....	4
Missouri.....	34
Nebraska.....	2
New Mexico.....	1
North Carolina.....	9
Ohio.....	89
Tetanus:	
Connecticut.....	1
New Jersey.....	1
Trachoma:	
Arkansas.....	1
New Jersey.....	1
Ohio.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	2
Trichinosis:	
Ohio.....	1
Tularaemia:	
Arkansas.....	5
Missouri.....	1
North Carolina.....	1
Typhoid fever:	
North Carolina.....	9
Pennsylvania.....	1
Undulant fever:	
Arkansas.....	1
Connecticut.....	7
Iowa.....	13
Missouri.....	7
New Jersey.....	1
Ohio.....	8
Pennsylvania.....	7
Vermont.....	2
Whooping cough:	
Arkansas.....	86
Connecticut.....	181
District of Columbia.....	22
Indiana.....	139
Iowa.....	59
Missouri.....	228
Nebraska.....	25
New Jersey.....	689
New Mexico.....	68
North Carolina.....	435
Ohio.....	616
Pennsylvania.....	1,311
Vermont.....	95

## CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FOR JULY 1935

These reports are published monthly for the information of health officers in order to furnish current data as to the prevalence of the venereal diseases. The figures are taken from reports received from State and city health officers. They are preliminary and are therefore subject to correction. It is hoped that the publication of these reports will stimulate more complete reporting of these diseases.

## Reports from States

State	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Alabama	691	2.55	357	1.32
Arizona	37	.81	135	2.95
Arkansas	448	2.39	201	1.07
California	1,516	2.46	1,729	2.81
Colorado	21	.30	17	.16
Connecticut	207	1.25	157	.95
Delaware	140	5.79	33	1.36
District of Columbia	147	2.96	150	3.02
Florida	340	2.16	68	.43
Georgia	898	3.08	548	1.88
Idaho	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	1,253	1.59	1,285	1.63
Indiana	220	.67	300	.91
Iowa <sup>1</sup>	110	.44	175	.70
Kansas	142	.75	112	.59
Kentucky	205	.77	374	1.41
Louisiana	244	1.13	146	.67
Maine	20	.25	57	.71
Maryland	783	4.69	234	1.40
Massachusetts	339	.78	594	1.37
Michigan	578	1.13	711	1.40
Minnesota	340	1.31	359	1.38
Mississippi	1,279	6.22	1,962	9.54
Missouri	613	1.67	314	.85
Montana <sup>1</sup>	17	.32	48	.89
Nebraska	34	.24	86	.62
Nevada <sup>2</sup>				
New Hampshire	3	.06	16	.34
New Jersey	624	1.47	285	.67
New Mexico <sup>1</sup>	68	1.56	121	2.77
New York <sup>1</sup>	3,558	2.72	962	.74
North Carolina	1,417	4.29	453	1.37
North Dakota	18	.26	76	1.10
Ohio <sup>1</sup>	596	.87	303	.44
Oklahoma <sup>1</sup>	169	.68	158	.64
Oregon	105	1.06	168	1.70
Pennsylvania	383	.39	221	.22
Rhode Island	102	1.45	55	.78
South Carolina <sup>1</sup>	247	1.41	325	1.86
South Dakota	6	.09	36	.51
Tennessee	1,036	3.87	566	2.12
Texas	414	.68	174	.29
Utah <sup>2</sup>				
Vermont	11	.30	37	1.02
Virginia <sup>1</sup>	309	1.26	209	.85
Washington <sup>1</sup>	130	.81	168	1.04
West Virginia	374	2.09	157	.88
Wisconsin <sup>1</sup>	22	.07	170	.57
Wyoming <sup>2</sup>				
Total	20,214	1.61	14,812	1.18

## Reports from cities of 200,000 population or over

Akron, Ohio	29	1.07	33	1.21
Atlanta, Ga. <sup>2</sup>				
Baltimore, Md.	501	6.07	162	1.96
Birmingham, Ala.	153	5.42	105	3.72
Boston, Mass.	148	1.87	187	2.36
Buffalo, N. Y.	178	3.01	75	1.27
Chicago, Ill.	709	1.99	838	2.35
Cincinnati, Ohio	82	1.76	81	1.74
Cleveland, Ohio	189	2.03	92	.99
Columbus, Ohio	52	1.70	39	1.28
Dallas, Tex.	11	.38	2	.07

<sup>1</sup> Incomplete.<sup>2</sup> Not reporting.<sup>3</sup> Only cases of syphilis in the infectious stage are reported.

## CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FOR JULY 1935—Contd.

Reports from cities of 200,000 population or over—Continued

State	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Dayton, Ohio.....	7	.33	0	0
Denver, Colo.....	21	.71	8	.27
Detroit, Mich.....	159	92	257	1.48
Houston, Tex.....	667	19.92	114	3.40
Indianapolis, Ind.....	13	.34	12	.32
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	.03	0	0.0
Kansas City, Mo.....	73	1.73	19	.45
Los Angeles, Calif.....	448	3.13	378	2.64
Louisville, Ky.....	173	5.34	271	8.36
Memphis, Tenn.....	210	7.87	59	2.21
Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	.05	18	.29
Minneapolis, Minn.....	97	1.99	134	2.75
Newark, N. J.....	120	2.59	121	2.61
New Orleans, La. <sup>1</sup> .....				
New York, N. Y.....	3,558	4.87	962	1.32
Oakland, Calif.....	22	.73	42	1.39
Omaha, Nebr.....	17	.77	12	.54
Philadelphia, Pa.....	160	.81	18	.09
Pittsburgh, Pa. <sup>2</sup> .....				
Portland, Oreg.....	63	2.01	112	3.57
Providence, R. I.....	60	2.32	37	1.43
Rochester, N. Y.....	32	2.43	62	1.84
St. Louis, Mo.....	323	3.86	170	2.03
St. Paul, Minn.....	41	1.45	41	1.45
San Antonio, Tex. <sup>4</sup> .....				
San Francisco, Calif.....	65	.97	112	1.67
Seattle, Wash.....	87	2.29	91	2.40
Syracuse, N. Y. <sup>3</sup> .....				
Toledo, Ohio.....	55	1.81	37	1.22
Washington, D. C. <sup>3</sup> .....	147	2.96	150	3.02

<sup>1</sup> Not reporting. <sup>2</sup> No reports received by city health officer. <sup>3</sup> Reported by Social Hygiene Clinic.

## WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended Sept. 7, 1935

This table summarizes the reports received weekly from a selected list of 140 cities for the purpose of showing a cross section of the current urban incidence of the communicable diseases listed in the table. Weekly reports are received from about 700 cities, from which the data are tabulated and filed for reference.

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Maine:											
Portland.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	19
New Hampshire:											
Concord.....	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
Nashua.....	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Vermont:											
Barre.....											
Burlington.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	7
Rutland.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	6
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	0		0	4	13	13	0	9	2	12	195
Fall River.....	0		0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	31
Springfield.....	0		0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	21
Worcester.....	0		0	1	2	6	0	2	1	4	37
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket.....	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	11
Providence.....	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	51
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	20
Hartford.....											
New Haven.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	23
New York:											
Buffalo.....	0		0	2	5	15	0	6	0	8	96
New York.....	19	3	3	19	50	21	0	81	26	124	1,129
Rochester.....	0		0	1	2	1	0	0	2	4	46
Syracuse.....	0		0	3	1	4	0	3	0	11	40

## City reports for week ended Sept. 7, 1935—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneu-monia deaths	Scar-let fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuber-culosis deaths	Ty-phoid fever cases	Whoop-ing cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
<b>New Jersey:</b>											
Camden	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	33
Newark	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	4	0	2	67
Trenton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	34
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>											
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	16	14	0	23	11	30	337
Pittsburgh	2	0	1	1	16	14	0	10	2	27	135
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26
Scranton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
<b>Ohio:</b>											
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	1	8	1	2	9	12	0	15	3	46	165
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	83
Toledo	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	4	0	4	59
<b>Indiana:</b>											
Anderson	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	11
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	28
Indianapolis	4	0	1	8	4	0	0	2	0	15	102
Muncie	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
South Bend	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	18
Terre Haute	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	22
<b>Illinois:</b>											
Alton	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Chicago	6	3	0	8	27	30	0	31	0	84	561
Elgin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Moline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Springfield	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	18
<b>Michigan:</b>											
Detroit	4	1	0	4	9	3	0	14	4	72	199
Flint	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	33
Grand Rapids	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	5	37
<b>Wisconsin:</b>											
Kenosha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Milwaukee	0	0	4	1	9	0	0	4	0	43	87
Racine	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	6	17
Superior	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
<b>Minnesota:</b>											
Duluth	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	21
Minneapolis	1	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	2	4	83
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	11	75
<b>Iowa:</b>											
Cedar Rapids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Des Moines	2	0	1	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	43
Sioux City	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0
Waterloo	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Missouri:</b>											
Kansas City	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	7	0	1	90
St. Joseph	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	18
St. Louis	2	1	0	0	2	9	0	0	4	4	124
<b>North Dakota:</b>											
Fargo	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Grand Forks	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>South Dakota:</b>											
Aberdeen	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Nebraska:</b>											
Omaha	2	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	49
<b>Kansas:</b>											
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Topeka	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	4
Wichita	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	18
<b>Delaware:</b>											
Wilmington	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	20
<b>Maryland:</b>											
Baltimore	1	1	0	2	6	10	0	15	1	31	167
Cumberland	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	8	0	0	14
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>District of Columbia:</b>											
Washington	13	0	0	8	10	0	8	4	0	0	141
<b>Virginia:</b>											
Lynchburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	10
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	31
Richmond	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	3	0	0	49
Roanoke	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	15

## City reports for week ended Sept. 7, 1935—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases		Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths								
West Virginia:												
Charleston.....	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	23
Huntington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	13
Wheeling.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
North Carolina:												
Gastonia.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Raleigh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Wilmington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Winston - Salem.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	16
South Carolina:												
Charleston.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	25
Columbia.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Florence.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Greenville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
Georgia:												
Atlanta.....	4	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	1	1	75
Brunswick.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Savannah.....	6	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	30
Florida:												
Miami.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	36
Tampa.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	15
Kentucky:												
Ashland.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Covington.....	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	20
Lexington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	44
Louisville.....	4	3	0	0	0	3	12	0	1	1	9	
Tennessee:												
Knoxville.....	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	27
Memphis.....	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	10	63
Nashville.....	4	1	1	1	3	3	0	4	0	0	0	54
Alabama:												
Birmingham.....	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	0	50
Mobile.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	19
Montgomery.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas:												
Fort Smith.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Little Rock.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana:												
Lake Charles.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	9
New Orleans.....	13	0	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	0	116
Shreveport.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Texas:												
Dallas.....	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	1	1	36
Fort Worth.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	33
Galveston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
Houston.....	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	81
San Antonio.....	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	54
Montana:												
Billings.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
Great Falls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Helena.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	4
Missoula.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Idaho:												
Boise.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Colorado:												
Colorado Springs.....	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	19
Denver.....	4	0	0	2	5	4	0	4	1	4	4	60
Pueblo.....	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	10
New Mexico:												
Albuquerque.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	19
Utah:												
Salt Lake City.....	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	16	27
Nevada:												
Reno.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Washington:												
Seattle.....	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	7	1	1	3	74
Spokane.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	37
Tacoma.....	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
Oregon:												
Portland.....	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	64
Salem.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
California:												
Los Angeles.....	0	9	0	7	8	10	0	22	2	5	5	245
Sacramento.....	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	16
San Francisco.....	0	3	1	16	9	10	0	3	0	16	16	138

## City reports for week ended Sept. 7, 1935—Continued

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio- mye- litis cases	State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio- mye- litis cases
	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Deaths	
<b>Maine:</b>				<b>Wisconsin:</b>			
Portland.....	0	0	4	Racine.....	0	0	3
<b>New Hampshire:</b>				<b>Minnesota:</b>			
Nashua.....	0	0	1	Minneapolis.....	1	0	0
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				<b>Iowa:</b>			
Boston.....	1	1	75	Des Moines.....	0	0	2
Fall River.....	0	0	19	<b>Missouri:</b>			
Springfield.....	0	0	6	Kansas City.....	1	0	0
Worcester.....	0	0	2	St. Louis.....	1	0	2
<b>Rhode Island:</b>				<b>Maryland:</b>			
Pawtucket.....	0	0	2	Baltimore.....	4	3	9
Providence.....	0	0	19	<b>District of Columbia:</b>			
<b>Connecticut:</b>				Washington.....	3	1	5
Bridgeport.....	0	0	5	<b>Virginia:</b>			
New Haven.....	0	0	5	Lynchburg.....	0	0	1
<b>New York:</b>				Richmond.....	0	0	1
Buffalo.....	0	0	1	<b>Kentucky:</b>			
New York.....	5	6	324	Louisville.....	0	1	19
<b>New Jersey:</b>				<b>Tennessee:</b>			
Camden.....	0	1	0	Memphis.....	0	0	1
Newark.....	0	0	5	<b>Alabama:</b>			
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				Birmingham.....	0	0	2
Philadelphia.....	2	0	15	<b>Utah:</b>			
Pittsburgh.....	0	0	2	Salt Lake City.....	0	0	1
<b>Ohio:</b>				<b>California:</b>			
Cleveland.....	0	0	1	Los Angeles.....	1	1	7
<b>Illinois:</b>				Sacramento.....	1	0	1
Alton.....	1	0	0				
Chicago.....	2	0	4				
Springfield.....	0	0	1				
<b>Michigan:</b>							
Detroit.....	0	0	17				
Flint.....	0	0	5				
Grand Rapids.....	0	0	1				

*Epidemic encephalitis*.—Cases: Philadelphia, 1; Toledo, 1; Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 1.

*Fellagra*.—Cases: Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1; Wilmington, N. C., 1; Atlanta, 2; New Orleans, 1; Dallas, 1.

*Typhus fever*.—Cases: Wilmington, N. C., 1; Atlanta, 11; Savannah, 1; Miami, 2; Montgomery, 1.

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR

### CANADA

*Provinces—Communicable diseases—2 weeks ended August 24, 1935.*—During the 2 weeks ended August 24, 1935, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported by the Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada as follows:

Disease	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1									1
Chicken pox.....		6		46	65	19	13	5	18	172
Diphtheria.....		2	5	31	8	13	2			61
Dysentery.....				6	5					11
Erysipelas.....				6	2	4	1	1	1	15
Influenza.....	1	7	1		1	1			1	12
Measles.....		3	9	49	231	6	13	5	32	348
Mumps.....		5			43	22	51	8	22	151
Paratyphoid fever.....	1				3				2	6
Pneumonia.....	5				11				3	19
Poliomyelitis.....				1	21	1		11	3	37
Scarlet fever.....	2	20	2	80	47	30	4	12	16	213
Smallpox.....								1	1	2
Tuberculosis.....	8	39	17	96	72	29		9	32	302
Typhoid fever.....	1		3	76	24	4	6	1	5	120
Undulant fever.....					3		4		1	8
Whooping cough.....		7		114	309	33	73		14	550

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*Communicable diseases—July 1935.*—During the month of July 1935, certain communicable diseases were reported in Czechoslovakia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax.....	7		Paratyphoid fever.....	24	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	11	2	Poliomyelitis.....	24	
Chicken pox.....	70		Puerperal fever.....	30	11
Diphtheria.....	1,439	93	Scarlet fever.....	1,377	19
Dysentery.....	73	8	Trachoma.....	99	
Influenza.....	49	1	Typhoid fever.....	489	34
Lethargic encephalitis.....	3	3	Typhus fever.....	33	2
Malaria.....	455				

## ITALY

*Communicable diseases—4 weeks ended July 21, 1935.*—During the 4 weeks ended July 21, 1935, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Italy as follows:

Disease	June 24-30		July 1-7		July 8-14		July 15-21	
	Cases	Com-munes affected	Cases	Com-munes affected	Cases	Com-munes affected	Cases	Com-munes affected
Anthrax.....	28	25	40	38	23	22	35	32
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	8	8	15	13	6	6	6	6
Chicken pox.....	301	148	266	139	279	140	116	80
Diphtheria and croup.....	319	174	289	164	296	171	275	165
Dysentery.....	19	15	20	11	41	21	35	22
Hookworm disease.....	11	10	21	10	34	12	17	14
Lethargic encephalitis.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles.....	1,774	383	1,757	386	1,483	340	1,001	296
Paratyphoid fever.....	81	46	68	51	110	88	138	97
Poliomyelitis.....	13	12	21	17	29	22	16	14
Puerperal fever.....	27	21	32	30	27	25	38	33
Scarlet fever.....	307	105	293	119	239	116	246	112
Typhoid fever.....	1,045	205	2,297	299	2,136	341	1,380	410
Undulant fever.....	76	55	77	58	66	47	60	47
Whooping cough.....	306	117	447	149	343	117	422	144



Place	April 1935		May 1935		June 1935		July 1935	
	1-10	11-20	1-10	11-20	1-10	11-20	1-10	11-20
Indo-China (French) (see also table above):	1	1	2	8	1	8	0	
Cambodia †	1	1	17	5	1	9	0	
Cochin-China †	1	1	12	5	1	3	1	
	1	1	3	5	6	7	11	2
	1	1	2	4	4	7	3	2

Place	April 1935		May 1935		June 1935		July 1935	
	1-10	11-20	1-10	11-20	1-10	11-20	1-10	11-20
Philippine Islands: Rizal Province.								
Siam:								
Bangkok								
Berบุรี Province								
Kanchanapuri Province †								
Nagara Rajsiua—Roy Ech.								
Rajpuri Province								
Smudsagara Province.								
Smudsongram Province.								
On vessels:								
S. S. <i>Yiava</i> at Cochinada.								
S. S. <i>Santha</i> at Rangoon from Calcutta.								
S. S. <i>Incomasi</i> at Colombo								
S. S. <i>Peeth</i> at Rangoon from Moulinein.								
S. S. <i>Khandalla</i> at Rangoon.								
S. S. <i>Juna</i> at Moulinein from Mergui.								
S. S. <i>Karos</i> at Rangoon.								
S. S. <i>Ethiopia</i> at Madras from Rangoon.								
S. S. <i>Ellenga</i> at Rangoon.								
S. S. <i>Bohnan</i> at Calcutta.								
S. S. <i>Baron Napier</i> at Calcutta.								
S. S. <i>Barjora</i> at Calcutta.								
S. S. <i>Rajula</i> at Penang.								
S. S. <i>Santha</i> at Rangoon from Calcutta.								
S. S. <i>Kuala</i> at Penang from Moulinein.								
S. S. <i>Cape St. Francis</i> at Rangoon from Calcutta.								

† Imported.  
 ‡ For 2 weeks.  
 § During the period April 20 to July 9, 1935, 98 cases of cholera with 95 deaths were reported in Kanchanapuri Province, Siam.  
 ¶ Suspected.  
 † Reports incomplete.

















## CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

## SMALLPOX—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Febru- ary 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935	July 1935	Place	Febru- ary 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935	July 1935
Belgian Congo (see also table above)	58	95	151	165	108		Japan (see also table above)	8		6	45	26	
Bolivia	42	42	30	33	44	47	Morocco		3	8	13	12	5
Chosen	179	178	211	157	102		Mozambique	1	4	3			
Dahomey	4	16					Niger Territory			246	797		
Finland			1				Nyasaland	13	26	2	1		
France	137	78	8	15	57	60	Peru	6	16	15	28	3	
Guatemala	2	1					Portugal (see also table above)	55	43	25	41	76	
Indo-China (see also table above)	582	601	552	303	210	203	Turkey	9	28	1	5	5	
	69	53	92	53	57	31	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	19	1	144	13	30	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued  
TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Jan. 27, Feb. 23, 1935	Feb. 24, Mar. 30, 1935	Mar. 31, Apr. 27, 1935	Week ended—													
				May 1935				June 1935				July 1935				August 1935	
				4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3
Algeria:																	
Algeria: Algiers Department.....	C		12	18													
Algeria: Constantine Department.....	C	25	58	84	1	3	8	11	1	1	4	1	28	11	5	11	2
Algeria: Constantine Department: Philippeville.....	C	6	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	37	27	17	6	8
Algeria: Oran Department.....	C		11	3									1	1	1	1	1
Algeria: Southern Territories.....	C		11	3									1	1	2	1	15
Algeria: Oran Department: Belkaid Conco.....	C		1	1													
Bolivia (See table below)																	
British East Africa: Uganda.....	C	4	1	2													
Bulgaria.....	C	1	7	383													
Chile.....	C	575	8	28	114	1,300	1,333	1,142	718	1,273	89	14	16				
Chile: Concepcion.....	C																
Chile: Iquique.....	C																
Chile: Santiago.....	C		46	207	67	148	148								149	49	1
Chile: Valparaiso.....	C	7	5	3	4	1	1									2	2
China:																	
China: Canton.....	C					1											
China: Hangchow.....	C		1										2				
China: Hankow.....	C																
China: Harbin.....	C		5		4	7	3	6	2						1		1
China: Harbin: Harbin.....	C		1														
China: Nanking.....	C		3														
China: Shanghai.....	C																
China: Tientsin.....	C																
China: Tientsin: Tientsin.....	C				1	1	1	1	1	1	3						
China: Tsingtao.....	C																
China: Chosen. (See table below.)	C		2														
Colombia: Pamplona.....	C																

1 For 3 weeks.  
 2 For 2 weeks.  
 3 For 4 weeks.  
 4 For the week ended Mar. 9, 1935, 11 cases of typhus fever were reported at San Jose nitrate camp about 42 miles from Iquique, Chile.  
 \*A report dated June 26, 1935, states that about 400 cases of typhus fever occurred at Harbin, Manchuria, China.



	Febru- ary 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935	July 1935
Mexico (see also table below):						
Guadalajara.....	49	72	49	1	14	20
Mexico, D. F.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Progreso.....	24	20	112	18	28	21
Torreón.....	2	1	2	1	1	1
Palatine:.....						
Hafia.....			1	1	1	1
Iaffa.....			1	1	1	1
Panama Canal Zone. (See table below.)						
Paraguay, Asunción.....	201	580	697	150	174	139
Peru.....	21	46	33	9	12	14
Poland.....						
Rumania. (See table below.)						
Saudi Arabia.....	6	6	3	3		
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	2	1	3	1		
Syria.....	1	1	1	1		
Texas.....	2	6	17	1	6	2
Trans-Jordan.....						
Tunisia.....	3	32	1	5	3	1
Iunis.....	106	225	42	24	42	24
Provinces.....						
Turkey. (See table below.)	67					
Union of South Africa. (See table below.)						
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (See table below.)						
Yugoslavia. (See table below.)						
On vessel S. S. <i>Nosa Prince</i> at San Francisco.....	1					

Place	Febru- ary 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935	July 1935
Bolivia.....	32	43	86	127	111	114
China: Manchuria—Harbin.....	C	26	198	45	25	
Chosen.....	C	179	198	254	135	
Czechoslovakia.....	C	18	13	8	11	
Greece.....	C	2	3	2	2	
Guatemala.....	C	20	35	7	6	22
Latvia.....	C	1		4		
Mexico (see also table above).....	33	1				
Panama Canal Zone.....	D	11	1	2	1	
Peru.....	C	32	87	96	19	
Place	Febru- ary 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935	July 1935
Portugal.....	C	8	8	2	3	
Rumania.....	C	433	494	574	300	59
Turkey.....	C	46	25	69	54	
Union of South Africa:						
Cape Province.....	C	100	70	128	172	
Natal.....	C	2	30	5	123	
Orange Free State.....	C	69	71	44	25	
Transvaal.....	C	16	83	12		
Union of Soviet Socialist Re- publics.....	C	11,158	10,921	8,414	131	49
Yugoslavia.....	C	83	117	64		

\* Imported.

